Chronic Kidney Disease

Detection and Prevention

Many adults with chronic kidney disease do not even know it – there are little or no symptoms in the early stages, people are not visiting their physicians, and many are not educated on the risk factors or the detection steps they should take.

Ask your doctor to order a glomerular filtration rate (GFR), which is calculated from a blood test, and to order an albumin-creatinine ratio, which is from a urine test. These two simple tests can tell your doctor what your kidney function is and if your kidneys are damaged.

Risk Factors

65% of kidney failure in the US is caused by diabetes or hypertension; individuals with either are at higher risk.

Older individuals, African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Arab Americans are at increased risk for developing chronic kidney disease.

Key Statistics

37 million American adults (age 20+) have chronic kidney disease. More than a million Michigan adults (age 20+) have chronic kidney disease.

1 in 3 American adults, or 33%, is at risk for kidney disease.

Black or African Americans are more than 3 times as likely and Hispanics or Latinos are 1.3 times more likely to have kidney failure compared to White Americans.

More than 16,000 people are on dialysis in Michigan.

As the incidence of obesity in children increases, so does the rate of type 2 diabetes, which is a leading cause of kidney failure. One in three kids born in 2000 will develop diabetes.

2,034 people were waiting for a lifesaving kidney transplant in Michigan on February 7, 2024.

National Kidney Foundation of Michigan

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